FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NICARAGUA SANDINIST FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU290920 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua, led by the coordinator of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the Front, Mr Ballardo Arse, arrived on an official visit here at the invitation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Official talks began between a delegation of the BCP, led by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and a delegation of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua, led by Mr Ballardo Arse, coordinator of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the Front.

TALKS HELD WITH DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU281955 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- Consultations between the Ministries of the Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] were held in Sofia from June 28 through 28, this year.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by the Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Lyubomir Popov, and the Korean-by the deputy-minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Yi Chong-Mok.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the state and prospects of bilateral relations were analyzed, as well as issued of the international situation.

The two sides noted that the relations between Bulgaria and the Deomcratic People's Republic of Korea are developing along ascending lines. The trade, economic and techno-scientific cooperation also mark positive growth. The ties in the sphere of culture and sport are active, too. The two sides reaffirmed their willingness to work for the further expansion and deepening of Bulgaro-Korean relations.

During the analysis of the international situation the two sides expressed common stands on a wide range of international problems. Deep concern was voiced over the exacerbation of the international situation in the result of the course of undermining the process of detente and the peaceful foundations of the interstate relations, of confrontation and military superiority, undertaken by the Administration of the United States of America and the governments of other Western states.

The delegations underlined the necessity of making every effort to strengthen international security and for preserving the world peace. They expressed full support to the peoples who fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Mr Yi Chong-Mok informed of the situation on the Korean peninsula. Discussed were the attempts of the United States of American to create an aggressive grouping in the region. The Bulgarian side spoke in support of the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at having the United States of America to pull out its troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of that country on a democratic basis.

The Korean side expressed support for Bulgaria's policy of peace and goodneighborliness in the Balkans and for (?converting) the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAN

AU240943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] A short while ago, a protocol on the results of the talks held between the delegations of the Ministry of Transportation led by Minister Vasil Tsanov and of the Ministry of Road and Transport of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Minister Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan, was signed in Sofia. The protocol provides for further expanding and developing cooperation in the sphere of cars, railway, water and air transport, and transport construction between the two countries.

KUBADINSKI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE

AU280720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Summary] "The Bulgarian delegation headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski returned tonight from Prague where it attended the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War which took place in the CSSR capital from 21 through 26 June 1983. The delegation was greeted at Sofia airport by Comrades Stanko Todorov and Misho Mishev."

Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, Veselin Yosifov, and Colonel Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, made statements to a representative of Sofia radio at the airport in which they praised the Peace Assembly, the variety of delegations represented there, and the numerous meetings and dialogues at which the problems of peace were discussed from the most diverse points of view. They pointed out the activities of the Bulgarian delegation.

Veselin Yosifov pointed out the responsibility of journalists to solve peace problems and Col Georgi Ivanov referred to the discussions about peace in space.

FILIPOV ATTENDS MEETING ON RAW MATERIALS

AU280706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of the Corporation on Secondary Raw Materials, which was established according to a State Council decree, was held today. The meeting was attended by members of the Council of Ministers, deputy ministers, and by deputy chairmen of people's councils executive committees from the okrugs. Representatives of economic and other organizations dealing with secondary raw materials were also among those present.

Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the importance of using secondary raw materials and on the approach to the solution of problems in this field. He pointed out the main reasons for an ever expanding, thorough utilization of secondary raw materials in order to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions contained in his speeches, reports, and statements since the congress.

A council of the Corporation on Raw Materials and an executive bureau were elected at the meeting.

APPEAL ADOPTED BY PEACE ASSEMBLY IN PRAGUE

LD261919 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 June 83 p 1

["Appeal for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," adopted at final session of World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, Prague, 26 June]

[Text] Humanity stands at a crucial crossroad of history. One step in the wrong direction -- and the world could be irrevocably thrown into the abyss of a nuclear war.

Never before has the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, reached such threatening proportions as today. All negotiations for the limitation and reduction of armaments are in fact being blocked. New military programs are being approved. Additional weapons of mass destruction are being designed. Attempts are made to impose on people the idea of the "acceptability" of nuclear weapons, of the possibility of carrying out a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war.

Explosive situations exist in various parts of the world, above all in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Far East. Aggressive operations against sovereign states are being undertaken. Military conflicts between different countries are provoked from outside, thus hindering peoples in their just aspirations for political and economic independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and endangering world peace. The network of military bases on foreign territories is expanding.

An especially acute danger is represented by plans to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The realization of these plans will sharply increase the danger of a nuclear conflict. Such a conflict will not be limited to the continent of Europe, but will lead to a global holocaust. It is urgent to stop the deployment of missiles in Europe, to reduce all nuclear arms on the European Continent and to work for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

Being extremely concerned by the increasing danger of nuclear war and realizing our great responsibility to safeguard peace, we have gathered at the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War from 21 to 26 June in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia. We are citizens of 132 countries of the world, peoples of various races and nationalities, of different philosophical views, religious and political positions. We represent 1,843 national organizations, trade unions, peace, women's youth and student movements, political parties and churches and 108 international nongovernmental organizations. Representatives of 11 intergovernmental organizations also took part in the assembly.

We declare:

Preparation of a nuclear war is the most serious crime against humanity. But war is not inevitable. It is not yet too late to prevent a nuclear holocaust. Salvation is in the hands of the people themselves, of each man and woman, resolutely standing together for peace.

The mass movement for peace is a powerful force, a determining factor in the international situation, capable of influencing the practical policies of governments in the direction of peace.

The strengh of this broad and diversified peace movement lies in its ability to act together. Whatever differences on other issues exist between us, we are strongly convinced that nothing must divide us in the face of our common purpose -- to save peace and life, to prevent nuclear war.

We appeal to all peoples:

Let us not allow 1983 to become yet another springboard to a new and mortally dangerous round of the arms race, to further intensification of confrontation.

Let us concentrate our efforts on achieving the most urgent demands of the peoples of the world.

X X X

No to new missiles in Europe

X X X

Yes to real negotiations on the reduction of all types of nuclear weapons in Europe

X X X

Freeze all nuclear arsenals now

X X X

No to nuclear-weapons in the West or in the East, around the world

X X X

Stop the arms race, nuclear and conventional

X X X

Yes to nuclear-weapon-free zones

X X X

For general and complete disarmament

X X X

Peaceful political negotiations, not military confrontation

X X X

The world's resources for peace and life

X X X

Peace, freedom, independence and prosperity for all nations

FILM SHOWING MEETING WITH DISSIDENTS ERASED

PM291318 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jun 83 p 4

[Hugh Davis dispatch: "BBC and ITN Tapes Erased by Czechs"]

[Text] Czech secret police, the STB, have wiped clean all cassette tapes of television film seized by agents during a clandestine meeting in a Prague park involving the Charter 77 dissidents.

They have also assigned plain-clothes men to shadow some of the people involved, including two CND [expansion unknown] officials from Britain.

The recordings, apart from showing the dissidents talking to peace activists and Western correspondents, also vividly depicted the anger of a few agents when crews from the BBC, ITN, Austrian and West German television, initially refused to hand over their tapes. A reporter was knocked to the ground and another dealt a vicious blow as he was pursued into a clump of birch trees. Three agents have since visited the Park Hotel, Prague, where all foreign journalists were instructed to stay, to return the films to the ITN crew. They were excessively polite, but insisted on the British team signing a receipt for the cassettes. It was not until afterwards that technicians found the film had been completely erased. The BBC and other television companies suffered a similar fate. In fact, television correspondents managed to avoid handing over all their material, with one enterprising Britain hiding a cassette for an hour in his armpit.

Czech television facilities were used to transmit the film to Western Europe much to the embarrassment of the authorities who, it appears, were anxious to avoid their countrymen viewing the pictures in areas with access to Western television stations. The photographs published above were taken during the first of a series of secret meetings quietly arranged in less public circumstances by Mr Roger Spiller, a CND vice-chairman, and his associate, Mr Jon Bloomfield, with Charter 77 leaders. They showed the nuclear disarmers chatting with the human rights group. Details of the discreet talks soon leaked out and the CND representatives noticed agents tailing them. At one point they switched trams to lose a rather persistent man in a brown leather jacket. And, as one of those at last Thursday's meeting, Mrs Anna Sabotova, left a friend's flat she was immediately questioned by the secret police. They asked to search her handbag. She refused and was detained for two hours. Her husband, Peter, is serving six year's imprisonment for founding the Committee for the Defence of Prosecuted People.

The confiscated films also showed dramatic footage of secret policemen lurking in the woods and then suddenly encircling the group. But the confrontation took on a slightly farcical air graphically illustrated in the banned pictures. With nobody able to speak English in their unit, the agents had to accept an offer by Mr Vaclav Havel to act as translator.

Mr Havel, 47, a noted Czech playwright and dissident in Prague, had just been released from jail after serving three years.

Czech officials later criticised journalists for being involved in "other tasks" instead of devoting all their energies to covering the "World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War."

COMMISSION PLEASED WITH CSSR, AUSTRIA RELATIONS

LD292119 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria have continued to develop satisfactorily since the latest session of the two countries' mixed commission in Vienna in March 1981, the commission stated at its 6th meeting here June 27-29.

It noted that many valuable impulses were provided by the state visit of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to Austria in November 1982. At the 6th session, special attention was given to the expansion of economic and industrial cooperation, contacts in culture, education, science and health service, legal and consular matters, cooperation in solving environmental problems and to border contacts between the two countries.

The heads of the delegations, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and Austrian Foreign Ministry political director Friedrich Bauer, also exchanged views on international issues. They stressed the need to fully implement the provisions of the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation [words indistinct] called for an early and successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting which would ensure the calling of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. They stressed their great interest in the successful conclusion of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear arms limitation in Europe. They voiced their firm resolve to contribute to the enhancing of security and cooperation in Europe, and consider also the development of good neighbourly relations between states having different social systems as such a contribution.

The talks, held in a frank and constructive atmosphere, ended with the signing of a protocol. The head of the Austrian delegation was received by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek standing in for the minister of foreign affairs, the joint press release said.

SLOVAK SR STATE BUDGET DISCUSSED

LD292315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Slovak National Council discussed at its ninth session in Bratislava this afternoon the state final budget of the Slovak SR for last year. Present at the session were: member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and other personages.

Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, spoke at the opening on the eight session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which emphasized the need to accelerate scientific-technical progress. On the world situation, he said that in relations between nations and state there is no more important task than preserving peace and that this was convincingly shown by the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

The draft of the state final budget of the Slovak SR for last year was explained by the Slovak minister of finance, Frantisek Miseje. He said that in spite of complicated conditions last year, the economic potential of Slovakia and the creation of material resources rose. The overfulfillment of production in industry contributed to attaining the planned standard of mass production.

In agriculture, the intentions were not fulfilled, and this was due primarily to unfavorable weather.

Comrade Frantisek Miseje said that, overall, the balance of budget management was secured. He said, in conclusion, that throughout the national economy, the most important tasks are to more firmly assert intensification, the principles of efficiency, and to deepen our participation in the international division of labor, above all through cooperation with the USSR.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Berlin

LD291821 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar arrived in Berlin this afternoon on an official visit to the GDR. He has been invited by the government of the GDR. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Perez de Cuellar and his wife are accompanied by Virendra Dayal, chef de cabinet of the Executive Office of the UN secretary general, and other officials.

Present with Oskar Fischer and his wife to welcome Perez de Cuellar were Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin; Deputy Foreign Minister Harry Ott, the GDR's permanent representative at the UN; and other leading officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry. Also present at the UN secretary general's arrival from Tunis were the Peruvian ambassador, Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega, and the Tunisian ambassador, Ammar Soudi.

In honor of the visit, the UN flag and the GDR flag were flying at the airport. The commander of the honor guard of the National People's Army, which presented arms, reported to Perez de Cuellar who inspected the guard and saluted the colors. Perez de Cuellar then drove to his residence, Niederschoenhausen Castle, with an accompanying escort. Upon his arrival, the UN flag was raised.

Talks Commence

LD292044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar began their official talks in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon.

The talks focused on current questions concerning international developments. The UN's contribution to the solution of the most urgent tasks facing mankind -- the preservation of peace and the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament -- were discussed. The talks will be continued.

Also taking part in the talks were Peter Florin, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, Harry Ott, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs and permanent representative of the GDR at the UN, and the officials accompanying the UN secretary general.

AXEN ACTIVITIES IN NETHERLANDS REPORTED

LD292357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Hague, 29 Jun (ADN) -- Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the People's Chamber of the GDR and SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, continued his talks in The Hague on Wednesday with leading members of the Netherlands' political parties. He exchanged views on bilateral issues and on problems arising from the present international situation with M. Smits, secretary of the Christian Democratic governing party, the CDA [Christian Democratic Appeal], B. de Vries, CDA parliamentary group chairman [position as received], and other representatives of this party.

Both sides stressed the need for further developing state relations between the GDR and the Netherlands.

In the afternoon Hermann Axen had a meeting with leading personalities from the Liberal People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD], which is also in the government coalition. VVD Chairman J. Kamminga and other interlocutors agreed with Axen that it is in the interests of both the GDR and the Netherlands to promote bilateral relations, which is also in the interests of securing peace in Europe.

Prior to this the GDR politican paid tribute to the memory of the Dutch resistance members who fought against German fascism.

Hermann Axen accepted an invitation to a luncheon given by the board of the engineering concern Ver. Machinefabrieken, Amsterdam, which for years has had steady commercial relations with the GDR. In the afternoon he held a cordial talk with members of the executive of the GDR-Netherlands Friendship Society, headed by its president, Professor Peter Burgraaf [spelling of name as received].

The third day of the visit ended with a cocktail party given by GDR Ambassador Dr Wolfgang Strohmeyer in honor of the guest. It was attended by government personalities, parliamentary figures, and people in the social life of the Netherlands.

ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN GROUP

Sindermann Receives Parliamentarians

LD242231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jun (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and an Indian parliamentary delegation have stressed the need for doing everything in parliamentary work to strengthen peace, end the arms race, and undertake specific steps to continue the process of detente. In this connection the People's Chamber president praised the results of the Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, in particular the great part played by the hosting Indian Government in the positive outcome and results of this meeting.

Horst Sindermann received the delegation from the Parliament of the Republic of India on Friday for a friendly talk. The delegation, which arrived in Berlin the same day. is headed by Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the lower house.

The speaker of the Indian lower house underscored the fundamental agreement of his country with the GDR's attitude in questions related to the struggle for peace and reducing international tensions.

Horst Sindermann and Dr Bal Ram Jakhar expressed their recognition of the long years of good relations between the two parliaments. They expressed the conviction that the further deepening of these contacts is in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and will contribute to the improvement of the international situation. Parliamentary relations have existed between the GDR and the Republic of India since 1959.

Citing specific examples, the People's Chamber president told the guests about the great efforts being made today in the GDR in all spheres of social life in order to achieve further progress in the building up of developed socialist society.

This is also served by the work of the committees and all the deputies in the People's Chamber.

T. Prabhakar Menon, ambassador of the Indian Republic to the GDR, took part in the talk.

Rostock Visit, Berlin Dinner

LD292152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1051 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Rostock 29 Jun (ADN) -- The Indian parliamentary delegation which stayed in Rostock the stage of development of ship-building in the GDR in the Warnow Shipyard in Warnemuende on Wednesday. [sentence as received] The delegation which is headed by Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the lower house, arrived in the GDR last Friday for a visit lasting several days.

On Wednesday the parliamentary delegation returned to Berlin where Dr Bal Ram Jakhar gave a dinner for the president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann. In his toast the speaker of the lower house paid tribute to the many years of friendly relations between India and the GDR. His stay in Leipzig and Rostock had given him many useful ideas, Dr Jakhar said.

Horst Sindermann replied that the GDR deputies knew of no higher task than to work for the well-being of the people. The highest goal is the preservation of world peace and the strengthening of friendship between peoples, the president of the People's Chamber stressed.

ROMANIAN STUDY DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN

Mittag Receives Delegation

DW291051 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today had a friendly discussion with a delegation of the RCP Central Committee headed by Mihai Marina, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Bistritanasaud District Executive Board. The Romanian delegation is visiting the GDR to study the SED's experiences and the masses in the GDR.

Guenter Mittag informed the guests about the manner in which the SED's economic strategy for the eighties is being further implemented and said that the tested policy concerning the main task of its unity of economic and social policies is being continued. In this respect the initiative of the working people is directed toward the enhancement of the national economy's potential.

AGERPRESS Report

AU291000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin (AGERPRES) 29/6/1983 -- A delegation of activists of the CC of the RCP, headed by Mihai Marina, member of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bistrita-Nasaud County Party Committee, now paying a visit to the German Democratic Republic to exchange experience, was received by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SUPG. [Socialist Unity Party of Germany]

On the occasion, views were exchanged on the concerns and activity of the two parties in their work with mass and public organizations with emphasis on the joint wish to continue and deepen the exchange of experience between the RCP and the SUPG in various domains of the socialist construction, in the spirit of the relations of close friendship and collaboration, of the decisions made and understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

NAUMANN RECEIVES PCF DELEGATION IN BERLIN

LD281207 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- Close cooperation between fraternal parties gain increasingly in importance in view of the steady growth in aggression of U.S. imperialism against socialism and against all forces of peace and progress. It is an important element in the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international revolutionary working class movement. This was stressed on Monday [27 June] in Berlin by Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk executive and Politburo member, and Alain Lhostis, member of the Executive Bureau of the Paris Federation of the French Communist Party [PCF].

During the talk, at which Konrad Naumann received the delegation from the PCF's Paris Federation, at present in Berlin under the leadership of Alain Lhostis, both sides referred to the long traditions in the relations between the SED and the PCF and praised the fruitful cooperation between the two parties and their party organizations in their capitals.

They stressed that the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states is in line with the interests of the peoples and increasingly meets with the world wide support of all people who are genuinely interested in preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Since its founding the SED has staunchly adhered to the fundamental tenet that war must never again emanate from German soil, Konrad Naumann said. The SED's policy for the welfare of the people and the benefit of peace is marked by continuity and reliability and is based on the firm unity of party and people.

Alain Lhostis gave an assurance that as part of the internatonal communist working class movement the PCF will do its utmost to live up to its responsibility in protecting the interests of French workers and in safeguarding peace. In this the peace movement is to be developed to a considerably greater extent in France.

During their stay in Berlin the French Communists briefed themselves on the experiences of party organizations on housing estates and in enterprises. The delegation returns to France on Tuesday [28 June]

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET CUBAN DELEGATION

LD271003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0842 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] of Cuba, led by General Senen Casas Regueiro, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and first deputy minister of the FAR, is visiting the GDR for an exchange of views lasting several days.

The delegation was received for a working meeting today by Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army. Also present was Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and chief of the Ground Forces. During the cordial meeting at the Defense Ministry, the two sides praised regular consultations and close cooperation as an important contribution towards further consolidating class comradeship and brotherhood-in-arms between the two fraternal states and armies.

HONECKER RECEIVES LEBANESE AMBASSADOR

LD241156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has reaffirmed the GDR's support for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. Today he told the Lebanese ambassador to the GDR, Joseph 'Aql, who presented his credentials in Berlin, that the basic condition for ensuring this is the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli aggressor troops from Lebanese territory in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions 508 and 509.

Both sides expressed their concern about international developments, which are a threat to world peace. They were in agreement in expressing an interest in the further development of relations between the two countries.

Erich Honecker thanked Ambassador 'Aql for the friendly greetings from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, which he reciprocated.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON GDR INDEBTEDNESS

DW291242 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jun 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Bonn, 28 June -- A DM1 billion financial credit to the GDR was given by a West German bank consortium with a federal government guarantee, which has never existed before. The new credit must be seen against the background of still high GDR indebtedness vis-a-vis Western banks and suppliers that led last fall to anxious questions in East Berlin and Western banking circles. According to the latest available figures of the Basel Bank for International Clearance [BIZ], the GDR had gross liabilities to Western banks amounting to $8.8 billion; in addition, there were supplier credits of $1.8 billion. However, this doesn't include GDR debts in the inner-German clearing system, which are traditionally kept separate. If you include these debts, the total GDR indebtedness to Western creditors amounts to about $12.5 billion or about DM31.3 billion. According to estimates, debts of about 3.5 billion dollars will come due this year as well as interest amounting to $1.1 billion.

In inner-German trade the GDR had gross liabilities by the end of last year amounting to DM4.6 billion. According to the Federal Ministry of Economics, DM2.8 billion were covered by Federal Government guarantees.

RADIO EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH PRC DISCUSSED

LD242124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation led by Yang Zhengquan, director for international politics of Central Chinese Radio [name and title as received], has had an exchange of experiences with leading members of the GDR Radio regarding questions of the exchange of programs and reciprocal reporting. The Chinese guests, who came at the invitation of the GDR State Committee for Radio, visited during their 2-week stay in the GDR industrial, agricultural, educational, and cultural establishments and also the GDR International Friendship League.

During its stay in the GDR, the delegation was received for an exchange of views by Heinz Geggel, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Agitation Department. Achim Becker, chairman of the State Committee for Radio and candidate member of the SED Central Committee, took part in the conversation at the SED Central Committee.

MITTAG CHAIRS NATIONAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

LD241955 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction, and Transport, chaired by Guenter Mittag, today assessed the fulfillment of the national economic plan to date. The report by the Council of Ministers shows that in the first 5 months of this year the planned growth was achieved with a further reduction in materials and energy consumption. During the debate several deputies submitted new proposals for greater use of domestic raw materials and for saving on materials in foundries and in the glass industry.

Guenter Mittage, chairman of the committee, said in conclusion that the most decisive thing is still to further increase labor productivity and to considerably deepen intensification. The results of science and technology must be applied in a way that is more advantageous economically and on a broader scale for the economy, people's needs, and exports?

During its meeting the committee adopted a draft law on patents.

ULUSU-LED TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Delegation Members Named

LD292358 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In parliament building the official Hungarian-Turkish discussions have begun. The two delegations are led by Gyorgy Lazar, head of government, and Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey.

The members of the Hungarian delegation are: Jenoe Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food; Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs; Zsolt Bajnok, state secretary, chairman of the Government Information Bureau; Istvan Toeroek, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry; and Ivan Foti, the Hungarian ambassador to Ankara.

Those participating in the Turkish delegation are: Sabahattin Ozbek, minister for agriculture and forestry; Ercument Yavuzalp, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Candemir Onhon, under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office in charge of information; Umut Arik, director general of the Department of Bilateral Economic Relations of the Foreign Ministry; and Osman Basman, the Turkish ambassador to Hungary.

The Turkish delegation arrived in the Hungarian capital this morning, and before the beginning of the official discussions, Gyorgy Lazar and Bulent Ulusu held private talks in the parliament building.

Talks Begin 29 Jun

LD292115 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Hungary and Turkey agreed that there are no unsolved issues between the two states and that, as a result of the Budapest discussions of the heads of governments, relations can develop further.

The Turkish prime minister, Bulent Ulusu, and the politicians in his entourage arrived in Budapest this morning. According to the MTI correspondent, the two delegations at the official talks that started in parliament house agreed that conditions exist first and foremost for the expansion of Hungarian-Turkish economic and trade cooperation. There are possibilities for this, for example, in industry and agriculture.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with results attained in cultural relations, especially in the preservation, fostering, and care of historical monuments.

At the discussions, speaking about international issues, both sides expressed opinions similar or identical on fundamental issues such as the importance of the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security, though it was also said that they judge differently certain events of international life.

The Hungarian and Turkish politicians consider it to be particularly essential that the Geneva Soviet-American discussions should be successful and that the Madrid meeting should end as soon as possible with the adoption of a substantial, balanced closing document.

There was a shared opinion also about the need to solve international conflicts through negotiations.

'TRANSCRIPTS' OF URBAN'S REMARKS ON PAPAL VISIT

17 Jun Press Conference

AU281245 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Jun 83 p 5

["Transcript" of the press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban on 17 June; questioners not identified]

[Excerpts] Minister J. Urban: I would like to present the government's position on today's talks between representatives of the Polish authorities with His Holiness John Paul II. My press conference today is not like our joint conferences. As a guest of the Press Center I want to conduct this conference as the government spokesman and do not wish to trouble you by having to come to our conference hall in the building of the Council of Ministers.

The talk that General W. Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman H. Jablonski had with His Holiness John Paul II and Primate J. Glemp took 2 hours and 20 minutes. At the same time talks were held at another table between other representatives of the state authorities and representatives of the Church, that is, of the Holy See and the Polish Episcopate. These talks lasted longer than planned.

The basic ideas that in a way introduced these direct talks were contained in the speeches exchanged by Gen. W. Jaruzelski and His Holiness John Paul II. What they said in their speeches requires no further comment because I think you did listen to their speeches and did receive texts of them. My task is to characterize the events that took place in Belweder today and to present the impressions of those representing the Polish state.

Exchanging speeches, the eminent speakers presented each other with the stream of their ideas, which, naturally, followed slightly different lines. However, as our government believes, what unites these ideas is the common concern for Poland's fate and favorable future and for meeting the aspirations of the Polish people, who greatly differ in their views on various issues but who are almost unanimous in regard to the country's basic issues.

Representatives of the authorities listened with great attention to what the pope had to say in his speech. The subsequent talks took place in a similar spirit of unity for these overriding aims. The intentions of the interlocutors were similar -- that is, they were full of concern for Poland's future, prosperity, and favorable destiny. This was precisely what linked the interlocutors, determining both the substance of their talks and their moods of seriousness, understanding, and mutual goodwill. It is obvious and natural that his holiness views many issues differently from Gen. W. Jaruzelski and the state authorities. It could be said that their ways of thinking were different in this connection and that -- though different -- their proposals on how to solve problems led to closely similar results.

In other words, the two interlocutors follow two parallel tracks to the same targets because their talk was marked by the joint concern for the fate of the country, world peace, and international cooperation. This means -- and this is the impression gained -- that the two interlocutors followed two tracks running side by side in the same direction -- toward the goal of successfully solving Poland's difficult problems.

Gen. W. Jaruzelski explained the country's situation preceding the introduction of martial law, outlined all the dramatic features of the situation, and told his holiness about the motives that had led to the hard and dramatic but necessary decision on martial law.

He also described the course of events after 13 December 1981 and outlined the facts to show that in principle these events continue to develop increasingly favorably, albeit amid many difficulties, which go hand in hand with the generally favorable development. At present, representatives of the Polish state asserted, martial law, which has been suspended as everyone knows, has been reduced to the very minimum. This is what they said.

One of the many proofs that martial law has been reduced to just a residue is the fact that only 147 persons convicted for political offenses are now being held in prisons in Poland. This number can be evaluated from various viewpoints. From the humanitarian viewpoint it can be evaluated as a large number, but from the political viewpoint it cannot be so evaluated.

Gen W. Jaruzelski described the progress of stabilization and discussed the reasons for our policy, stressing the unity of the government line with what is good for the country. Representatives of the state also outlined the plans of the PPR authorities with regard to the ways and methods of overcoming the economic and political crisis. They discussed the relevant plans and indicated the deadlines for their implementation. They pointed out that the government's policy seeks to overcome the errors committed by the previous governments in the seventies. Gen W. Jaruzelski and Professor H. Jablonski outlined the legal structure of political relations that is now being constructed and the activities aimed at renewing the methods of government in order to invest socialism with new humanistic accents, adding them to all those humanistic achievements of socialism that People's Poland has already scored.

Measures to promote renewal were outlined on three planes. On the political-state plane we presented our legislative achievements and various practical measures, which are very consistent and are clearly aimed at modifying the ways and means of governing and relating it more closely to social aspirations. The second plane concerns economic tasks -- prosociety economic policy and long-term plans embodied in the structure of a very bold economic reform.

Third, the representatives of the state presented our plans for social and ethical renewal. This involves issues such as the great number of our social solutions in a country that is at present neither affluent nor in the throes of economic prosperity and such as the protection of the communities that are economically weaker than other communities.

Government representatives expressed the conviction that daily cooperation between the state and the Church -- a much more extensive cooperation -- is now especially possible in the sphere of social and ethical issues. Large practical results have already been achieved in this sphere of cooperation with the Church. State representatives expressed their desire to develop state-Church cooperation still further. They also said that in their view the development of this cooperation is assuming increasingly specific features in many spheres and is becoming part and parcel of Polish daily life, despite differences in views and many difficulties. It goes without saying that I am unable to state -- this is not my task and area of authority -- what the other side, that is, the Church, thinks of its cooperation with the state and of its fruits and possibilities.

From these talks the government representatives have concluded that it is possible and useful to promote the spirit of accord and conciliation in all areas in which the Church could play a crucial role. It was with contentment and satisfaction that we noted what was said about the Church's respect for state interests and its desire to promote accord and conciliation among the Polish people. Despite all the differences in approach and evaluation, the Belweder talks have enabled our authorities to entertain the hope that both the Holy See and the Polish Church hierarchy want to promote the lines of action dictated by Poland's overriding interests. The ways and scope of this cooperation will continue to be discussed.

In his speech in the Belweder Palace the pope recalled the 1980 accords. Representatives of the state stressed that our government honors these accords, is implementing their basic tenets, and will continue to follow this line. However, the other side canceled some points in these accords during the period before martial law. Very many different obligations contracted by the state and economic authorities were included not only in these three basic accords, but also in hundreds and hundreds of other accords signed between the authorities and various representatives of branches of industry, vocational groups, and work forces. These accords included many obligations concerning wages and social facilities and were the task of the economic authorities.

However, the acceptance of these obligations by the state and its economic bodies was to go hand in hand with the acceptance by the other side of the obligation to earn the means to implement the programs in question. In any case, promises were made to promote production and do everything to make it possible to implement the extensive social and wage programs in a situation in which Poland was already experiencing an economic crisis. Unfortunately, things took a different turn. Even the greatest friends of Solidarity did not assert and probably could not have asserted that this trade union appealed for any production drives and took care to intensify work efforts which were so necessary in the given situation.

Representatives of the state tried to explain all this to John Paul II, stressing, however, that the basic line of the accords in question is still in force as far as the authorities are concerned and that they want to implement these accords together with all those forces in Poland that want to share in this implementation in a constructive way. This is how I can characterize the reasoning of the representatives of the state during the Belweder talks.

In line with custom it is obvious that such talks are not open. That is why I ask you to regard whatever I have said as a description of the substance and climate of the talks and not as a report on them. Of course, I have spoken only of what the representatives of the state said and of the impressions the state side gained from these talks.

Yesterday I was asked whether John Paul II would privately meet Danuta and Lech Welesa together with their children. Yes, he will. At the same time I want to stress that this does not mean that the state authorities have changed their attitude toward Lech Walesa and that the decision in favor of his meeting the pope has in any way changed our attitude toward Lech Walesa. We take the view that he is our former partner who has proved to be a person bent on confrontation and one allowing himself to be used by the people who seek conflicts in Poland, no matter what the cost of such conflicts, including bloodshed. Bloodshed was included in those plans.

Nor is Walesa a person who, following 13 December 1981, has learned anything. He will not become a partner with us. The welcome planned for the Walesas by the pope will be an event that will take place at the wish of our eminent guest and that is based on humanitarian premises, as our side is aware of. The meeting will be a strictly private family event. The place and time of this meeting are still being discussed. This is all I have to tell you.

[Question] What does Minister Urban think about the demonstrations in Warsaw yesterday? Has anyone been arrested? Will anyone be arrested if further demonstrations occur?

J. Urban: I have nothing to add to the PAP communique, which states that thanks to the attitude and self-control of the peacekeeping forces and to the fact that Warsaw inhabitants did not join the instigators, the plans to upset the papal visit failed.

Your question on whether anyone will be arrested is strange because the Polish laws precisely state what constitutes a crime and detail the offenses for which persons could be arrested. They also state who is not to be arrested, even though he or she has committed an offense. All this depends on the circumstances and extent of the offense, on the bad will of the perpetrator, and so on. The person who was arrested yesterday is one Krzysztof Chorodynski, a 20-year-old inhabitant of Powroznik near Muszyna, who had been punished twice for burglaries. He was doing a 2-year sentence and was released on parole not so long ago because of poor health caused by diabetes. He took advantage of his release to commit some offenses. When he was arrested yesterday he was wearing a cassock which he had stolen from a priest in Opole Voivodship.

[Question] Could you tell us whether during the Belweder talks the Polish Episcopate or the Vatican questioned the number of persons imprisoned for political crimes? Did their talks specifically concern the possibilities for abolishing martial law? Could you tell us something more concrete about the possible deadline for abolishing it?

J. Urban: I must answer your two questions negatively. I am not authorized to report on the details of the talks in question or to disclose what the pope said. Nor am I able to tell you when martial law will be abolished because -- I have explained this many times -- the deadline for abolishing it is not known and has not been fixed. The abolition depends on the situation. Only the state authorities can determine when the abolition will take place. It is and cannot be subject to international negotiations. On the other hand, we hope that the papal visit will help improve domestic relations and reduce domestic conflicts to an extent that will make it possible to maximally advance the deadline in question. It is the intention of the government to abolish martial law as soon as is possible.

23 Jun Press Conference

AU290615 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25/26 Jun 83 p 6

["Transcript" of the press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban on 23 June; questioners not identified]

[Text] I cordially welcome you to this brief meeting with Minister Jerzy Urban, who is the press spokesman for the government. J. Urban will first speak and then answer questions.

J. Urban: Is PAP here? It is. Then I thank it -- that is, I can speak now. But Polish television is still not here? This is good, I can light a cigarette. But to the point.

Yesterday's meeting between General W. Jaruzelski and Pope John Paul II lasted 1 hour and 37 minutes. Thinking about the genesis of this meeting, I would like to say that some Western journalists provided an indirect incentive for it through their dispatches. This is, of course, a semifacetious statement. I have in mind here a typical association of causes and effects. To wit, some of your dispatches have induced the Vatican spokesman, Panciroli, to complain about the political abuse of John Paul II's pilgrimage to Poland by the Western mass media, which no doubt he had in mind. As you can see, it is not only we who respond with raised eyebrows and disapproval to the very one-sided and tendentious dispatches of the Western correspondents, who grasp only at small-time political sensations. In view of this, the statement in question made by the Vatican spokesman could be adjudged as one more proof of a certain concordance of our views on some journalist dispatches. The Vatican statement represented that accent of the visit -- I am selecting my words -- which attested to a certain similarity between our thinking and that of the Vatican. This made it easier to arrange a meeting between the premier and the pope.

As the communique stated, the meeting took place on the initiative of the Church and constituted the actual conclusion of the pope's official visit to Poland and the culminating accent to close this visit. This meeting was not included in the program of the visit. I know that rumors about it did circulate prior to this meeting. I was asked whether such a meeting would be held, but I denied that it would because it had not been envisaged and because the initiative to this effect was a complete surprise. The meeting proved that John Paul II wanted to meet Gen W. Jaruzelski once again to continue the dialogue begun in the Belweder Palace. This desire was outside the protocol because it had not been discussed during the preparation of the visit's program. As you can see, the meeting was not something that had been planned and then kept secret. As far as I am able to assume, the idea of it was born of the need that the pope felt during the visit to have another talk with Gen W. Jaruzelski about Poland's important affairs. I would like to add that the speculations aired by a Western press agency that the pope wanted to compensate Gen W. Jaruzelski in this way for the fact that the Belweder meeting had not been a tete-a-tete meeting without witnesses are untrue. These speculations are of the category of those other completely senseless speculations about the visit. Both sides agreed in advance that the Belweder meeting should be what it really was, that is, that it should be attended by Cardinal Glemp for the very reason that he lives in Warsaw, represents the Church and has a profound knowledge of Polish life and by the chairman of the State Council, who hosted the pope during his visit. All those various speculations are devoid of any sense.

The tete-a-tete meeting of these two prominent Poles has helped them to know each other better personally and to study their mutual positions. I hope that this meeting has also helped them to better understand each other's interests. I wish to express satisfaction on behalf of the government that this meeting took place and to say that, one, it serves social peace in Poland and international peace, and, two, it will be useful for the development of the ever improving relations between Poland and the Vatican. The meeting took place for the joint benefit of the state and the Church -- I stress this -- because we do not interpret the course of events in the way some of you do, namely, as a kind of struggle between the Church and the state. Our interpretation is different. We see this meeting as productive of joint benefits -- the benefits for all our people -- which are obvious on the various planes on which their lives take place: on the plane of state life, on the plane of religious life in the case of believers, and on many other planes. I do not know if I am precise in what I am going to say, but I want to stress here the reciprocal nature of the good produced by the meeting in question. Finally, the meeting helped two prominent Poles to get each other better and enabled our guest to study the difficult problems of Poland, which may promote a better understanding of those difficult and complicated problems of the Poland of today.

As you can see, the various political expectations in connection with the visit did not materialize. These expectations were unfriendly to Poland. At first, predictions were made that the visit would not take place and that our statements to the effect that we were ready to host the pope were just propaganda ploys in order to cheat our people, because later on we would have found some pretext to block the visit. There were also speculations to the effect that John Paul II was only pretending that he would like to visit Poland, in order to create the appearance that the other side did not want the visit to materialize and in order to aggravate the relations in this way. Various speculations were made. All those Western journalists who not only doubted that the visit would take place, but also predicted that it would prove to be a black hour for socialism in Poland and for the Polish authorities, cut poor figures from the viewpoint of their credibility. Various demonstrations, during which political banners were carried to exploit the papal visit -- which was very important for the country's life -- in order to indicate that the people behind these demonstrations were still there, were poor events. These people wanted to organize political demonstrations in the shadow of religious emblems and celebrations because they failed to organize them under other circumstances, and to exploit large gatherings of people, as well as your microphones and cameras, for political purposes.

The entire visit was accompanied by various lurid speculations and rumors. I think that the concluding accent of the visit, which closed its official part, was an indirect response to the many speculations that circulated in Poland or were reintroduced for circulation in Poland by the Western radio stations beaming in the Polish language the dispatches which were written by some of you and which reinforced the circulation of lies and nonsense.

The meeting between Gen W. Jaruzelski and Pope John Paul II attests to their interest in continuing a direct dialogue. The meeting ended in a communique. I would like briefly to interpret some elements of this communique from the viewpoint of the government. Above all, the communique stresses that the meeting was within the official part of the papal visit to Poland. Second, it stresses that it took place on the initiative of the Church. Third, it states that the meeting was a continuation of the Belweder talks, which were very frank and crucial and embraced Poland's key issues -- to a great extent Poland's key issues and to a great extent the issues of world peace. These subjects were discussed again during the second talk. Actually, no new subjects of a lesser caliber appeared during the second talks. The communique states: "The sides expressed the hope that the pope's visit will contribute to the peaceful and favorable development of social life in Poland and to the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world." The last part of this sentence refers to the efforts, which the pope strongly stressed, to consolidate peace in the world. The Polish Government, which shares this tendency, greatly praises these statements made by the pope. At the same time, the first part of this sentence, which says that the visit will contribute to the peaceful and favorable development of social life in Poland, means that the two sides wish that the contradictions and differences in views in Poland should be solved in a peaceful way and that the PPR should develop through a dialogue and accord. Finally, the last sentence of the communique speaks of the recognition of the fact that further contacts between the Holy See and the PPR will promote the good of the state and the Church. As far as we are concerned we have included in this sentence our conviction that the good of the Polish stat is closely related to good relations with the Church -- both the Church in Poland and the Holy See. The last sentence of the communique expresses this idea.

Please limit your questions to the most necessary topics. As to the second meeting between Gen W. Jaruzelski and John Paul II, I have nothing to say. Perhaps you have other questions. Please ask them, and I will try to answer them.

[Question] Could you tell us in what atmosphere the talk in question took place? The official communique says nothing about this.

J. Urban: I would say that the talk took place in a good atmosphere of understanding for mutual interests or of the desire to understand them -- and that it took place in an atmosphere of great seriousness and concern for the good of the country, in an atmosphere of great frankness and objectivity.

[Question] I have a question on the issue of formulating the communique to the effect that the Church did ask for the meeting. I would like to know who it was that asked for this meeting on behalf of the Church. Was it Cardinal Glemp, perhaps? When was the request made?

J. Urban: I will not present any such details. After all, the technique of contacts is a secondary matter. Contacts are not difficult, especially at a time when the pope visits Poland with an entire staff of his aides. As I have said, the second meeting was not in the program. No such proposal was made during the Belweder meeting. The idea arose during the visit. I can refer you to the fact that even day before yesterday or even yesterday morning I said that such a meeting was not envisaged.

[Question] I would like to ask whether the second meeting was a tete-a-tete meeting between General Jaruzelski and the pope.

J. Urban: Yes, it was a tete-a-tete meeting, which took place in the apartments of the Wawel Castle.

[Question] In keeping with the communique you said that the meeting in question is to contribute to social peace in Poland. Could you tell us whether, as a result of the papal visit to Poland and of the possibilities for contacts between the pope and the people, you can predict such advantageous and positive changes in Poland's situation?

J. Urban: I am an optimist and predict many advantageous changes in Poland. I predict that there will be an advantageous evolution resulting from our policy. Of course, I hope that the papal visit will prove to be an element that will consolidate this advantageous situation and will accelerate this advantageous evolution. I can also add that perhaps the visit will prove to be one of the important elements of this process. However, evolution in Poland depends not only of religious factors. It also depends on economic, political, and social factors and on many, many international and domestic factors, which shape the situation in Poland and, by proxy, the social moods.

[Question] Is it possible to assume from what you have said here today that the official diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican will be established in the immediate future?

J. Urban: We have official relations. The communique says nothing about this matter.

[Question] Has Gen Jaruzelski invited the pope to visit Poland again?

J. Urban: The visit has not ended. A farewell ceremony will be held at the airport. I would like to say that if you have questions which are not connected with yesterday's meeting, please ask them because I will not be coming here tomorrow.

[Question] Is it possible to hope that the government and Solidarity will engage some dialogue as a result of the positive atmosphere created by the meeting in question?

J. Urban: No. Solidarity belongs to history. Because of the political line chosen by the Solidarity leadership, Solidarity's chapter in Polish history is not transparent.

[Question] Has a timetable been drawn up of future contacts or meetings between the government and the Church as a result of the meeting in question?

J. Urban: It is usual to draw up such timetables in the course of various working contacts at the appropriate level. The second talk between Gen W. Jaruzelski and John Paul II was devoted exchanges of views on fundamental issues and did not include subjects of a technical or working nature.

[Question] Since there can be no dialogue between the authorities and Solidarity, could you tell us precisely who would be a partner in a dialogue?

J. Urban: A dialogue cannot be conducted between the authorities and Solidarity as an organization because Solidarity does not exist as an organization and belongs to the past.

A dialogue, which is something much more extensive than negotiations, will be conducted and is being conducted on many planes with the many millions of former Solidarity members. This dialogue is being conducted within the framework of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and, as you can see, it is being conducted with the Church. It is beginning to be conducted between the economic authorities and trade unions and is acquiring quite a temperature. A dialogue is going on in the Polish press and is quite stormy. It is being conducted at infinitely numerous meetings. The simple fact is that a dialogue is taking place at various planes and in various places. If the intention behind your question is just the desire to know whether the political forces that have compromised themselves in Poland will be reactivated in some way, then my answer is no. There will be no dialogue with the opponents of the socialist system. There will be no dialogue with the former political leadership of Solidarity. There will be no dialogue with the conspiring underground. There will be no dialogue with those who refuse to recognize the political principles of the Constitution and, above all, the party's leading role and the close alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and with those who question the constitutional system of ownership in Poland.

Since there are no more questions we will say: thank you. Please, the last question.

[Question] The communique states, just as you did, that the meeting yesterday between Gen Jaruzelski and John Paul II was very positive. However, can you say that in the course of this meeting it was recognized or reaffirmed that during his visit the pope made very critical statements about the policy of the Polish Government?

J. Urban: I will not discuss the course of the talks because I have already said on this subject all I could say. I must state that the Polish Government has seen very many positive elements in the pope's statements from the viewpoint of government policy. I state that there are many differences in views and divergencies between the papal approach and our approach to some questions. I do not regard this as shocking. The simple fact is that we will give a definition positive to our policy. We will explain our action, why we act in such and not any other way, and how we see the future. There is no doubt that if Pope John Paul II makes statements on Poland's affairs he will also state his own views. I do not understand the underlying sense of your question. It is a fact that representatives of the state are generally inspired by a different ideology and to a great extent by a different concept of implementing tasks. You know very well that no one expects that the pope will adapt his viewpoints on everything to our viewpoints. As for commenting on the pope's individual statements I will not comment on them. I have said so already. I will not comment on them because one does not comment on the statements made by the guest of state authorities. It seems that you, ladies and gentlemen, have not only spotted all the differences in views, but have also strongly exaggerated them.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON VISIT OF JOHN PAUL II

'First Impressions'

AU281144 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Zdzislaw Morawski commentary: "A Few First Impressions"]

[Text] The pope's visit to his homeland has indeed come to an end, but it was an event of such significance and complex meaning that it is difficult to make a general analysis or assessment straight away. We will, therefore, restrict ourselves to a few first impressions.

It was a visit of dialogue, a dialogue which was certainly difficult and one which was in many matters based on different or opposing concepts, although it was a dialogue which was continued starting from the pope's welcome at the airport and the meeting at the Belweder to the meeting in Krakow which was requested by the Church until we bid farewell to our honorable guest. We can hope that the effort made in this field will bear good fruit both for Poland and for international relations.

As we are speaking of these relations we should stress that the leader of the Catholic Church who is at the same time the head of a sovereign state said while he was in Poland that peace is a great good in moral as well as in other terms and that working for peace as well as fighting for it is a common duty. The significance of these statements which were in fact made in Poland, in Warsaw, Wroclaw, or Krakow is very special. The rest of the world must surely have noted the peace message of the newcomer from the Vatican and that of his Polish hosts. It was also in view of this that opinions questioning our Western borders, their legal permanence, and their historical justification in relation to the present sounded all the more powerful. The very fact that the pope visited our Western territories, the fact that he met the people in Wroclaw and the Silesian Voivodship of Opole had a specific meaning which inspired feelings and declarations in circles to the West of the Elbe River which are known to us and which were far from Christian.

Both before and during the pope's visit the Church constantly stressed the fact that this was a religious pilgrimage and that it had nothing to do with politics which were of no concern to the plans of the honorable guest. The Church must surely view dividing line between politics and religion based on entirely different criteria from the criteria accepted by the lay public. The visit confirmed this difference, and if we keep this in mind we can see a whole number of controversies as well as political determinants in the Church's interpretation of moral principles or social doctrine.

However, as we are talking about social matters, it should be stressed that the value of and the need for trust, accord, and dialogue found a distinct expression in the statements made by John Paul II, and that this is undoubtedly one of the most important features of the visit since it has permanent value for all Poles.

An analysis of the pope's speeches also shows that while he was emphasizing the moral aspects of man's subjectivity, he was applying the same criteria to the state and the authorities, thereby rejecting, by the very line of his reasuming, the anarchistic or syndicalistic ideas of an "underground state" or a "parallel state" which have also been promoted by certain Catholic groups.

This truth, compared to many others which are not always alike, is one of the important conclusions we can draw from what was, after all, a difficult visit, a conclusion which can have long-term relevance.

During the visit the world, or at least the greater part of it, turned its eyes on Poland. This view was sometimes distorted since it was filtered through to the West by a propaganda which was hostile and unsympathetic to our authorities and even to the Church authorities. The Holy See also deemed it necessary to condemn these scheming plans, and its press spokesman said on behalf of his superiors that he resented such moves. Nevertheless, the world saw a spontaneous picture of Poland in these remarkable days, a Poland which was orderly and could, if we exclude the fringe of society, preserve its dignity and moderation. Those who were hoping that the visit would hurt people's image of the Polish state and would attest to the weakness of the authorities and their inability to perform their function were sorely thwarted. This is likewise true of those who were voicing their hypocritical appeals from the underground for peace during the pope's visit while secretly hoping that these appeals would be ignored because only turmoil could serve their political aims.

The Polish anarchism which cost us so dearly in recent years has been pushed to the sidelines of the mood of the community of believers, that is, if it still exists at all. No one was trampled to death during the visit and there were no signs of intolerance, no significant attempts to awaken feelings of hated, radicalism, or some kind of chauvinism. The security services did not have to take any severe action even once, and all this took place under remarkable conditions, in an atmosphere which was a far cry from the daily routine in Poland, in a country which has lived through much and has experienced profound rifts, in a country which has overcome a very deep-seated crisis.

And this is why everyone who looks back on these momentous days can draw the conclusion that we must continue along the road of accord, that we must and can develop cooperation on it with all those who are ready to strengthen our homeland, that we must look for something which will unite us without losing our own identity so that we can, on the basis of such an attitude, find hope in the future.

'Propaganda Aggression' Criticized

AU281122 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jun 83 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Zralek commentary: "An Unexpected Epilog"]

[Text] During Pope John Paul II's visit we wrote several times about the political calculations being made in numerous Western capitals in connection with the pope's trip. One of the signs of these calculations were the reports of the Western press from Poland which often concentrated exclusively on those fragments of the pope's speeches which displayed an approach to the problems and realities besetting our country that is different from the stance of the state authorities.

In our polemics with the Western press, we have never suggested that the stance of the Holy See and that of the state authorities of socialist Poland are identical in all matters. For we are of course dealing with two sides with differing orientations in world outlook and ideology. Therefore one should not erase the differences between them, but on the contrary, one should speak about them openly. We still intend to pursue this principle as well as consistently defend our interests -- also at times when it is necessary to defend interests which are most difficult for the community to accept and understand.

A realistic view of the existing differences should not make us ignore or play down the fact that a forum of dialogue exists in certain matters which are fundamental for Poland. A considerable part of the Western mass media has strived hard not to perceive this forum in recent days, writing about the visit in a tone which is illustrated by the title of an article in the Swiss paper LA SUISSE: "John Paul II's Victorious Crusade in the East."

The falseness of the above assessments becomes obvious in the light of the fact that people completely failed to envisage two important occurrences which happened toward the end of the visit. The first of these was the communique by the press office of the Holy See, which unequivocally condemned the fact that Western mass media were interpreting John Paul II's speeches in a political way; and the second occurrence was -- the meeting between John Paul II and General Jaruzelski which lasted over 1 and 1/2 hours.

Readers will find an assessment of the importance and significance of this last occurrence in the report on the government spokesman's press conference. One need only point out here that this occurrence, unforeseen by the Western press and at variance with the assessments of this press, disoriented it and forced it to change its tone.

This time the tone can be illustrated by two articles in the Italian press, which was the first to carry commentaries on the Thursday meeting:

The daily LA REPUBBLICA writes: "As he has already made evident in various earlier speeches, John Paul II is pointing out to the Poles that any negotiations and any real achievements by the masses are only possible with this government." Next, IL MESSAGGERO states: "The meeting is the result of the foreknowledge, enhanced during the visit, that without agreement between the state and the Church there is no hope of solving the Polish crisis."

We will be witnesses to Western propaganda aggression against the Polish authorities on more than one occasion in the future, and not only while weighing-up the pope's visit. But the possibilities of this aggression have been cut down to size, as it were. It is not out of the question that more voices will appear expressing objectivism and realism. Unfortunately, there have not been many of them during the past few days. The West German paper RHEIN-ZEITUNG was one such voice. It wrote: "The Western mass media are praising the courageous Poles and the pope's clear words. However, is anyone going to ask what is good for the Poles? Unfortunately, Western journalism has failed to hear the pope's appeal to the Polish Episcopate to support Glemp. Glemp is seeking agreement with Jaruzelski for Poland and for the Church."

I recall these words, mindful of their fate. They were censored by most of the Polish-language Western stations -- including Free Europe. In Munich, any thought about the fate of Poland seemed inappropriate for people described as Poles....

REPORT ON JARUZELSKI COMMENTS ON PAPAL VISIT

LD291009 Warsaw PAP in English 0732 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 29 June -- Evening daily ECHO DNIA of Kielce runs an interview with the chairman of the Council of Ministers, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski on the pope's visit in Poland. The interview was obtained by a staffer of the daily during a break in the Sejm debates.

Poland's prime minister said, i.a., that the papal visit could have taken place owing to the fact that the situation in Poland had been coming back to normal and that the authorities had been entirely in control of it and, finally, that the Church and the pope had been guided by the weal of their homeland.

"During the earlier talks that broke the ground for the visit of John Paul II to Poland, we agreed upon and provided appropriate conditions for it. I believe that our expectations and anticipations did not go amiss. Now, though from a short perspective, I am in a position to state that with all determination.

"The visit went ahead in the view of entire Poland and of the large part of the world. Thanks to mass media the ceremonies were placed, as it were, on a huge stage. Each word by the pope was heard. Generally known became statements made by Prof. Henryk Jablonski at the Warsaw and Krakow airports, as well as mine made at the Belweder. It seems to me that it is a question of reason or good or ill will how one interprets the individual statements. The government side has never claimed that its views are identical to those of the Church in all issues. There are essential ideological differences, for one thing, and that should not be a subject of speculations. I am aware that some of the pope's words and ideas, if certain exceptionality of conditions and temperature of moods are taken into account, have sounded and could have been read too plastically.

"Nonetheless, in the talks with the distinguished guest, we did find a platform of understanding for the superior matters the solutions of which is at the heart of representatives of the government and of the Church. These are: the cause of peace, Poland's weal, agreement of all the patriotic forces in our nation."

CHURCH'S 1947 ANTISOCIALIST STAND CITED

AU291107 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 83 p 4

[Press review signed "J.R.": "New Issue of IDEOLOGIA: POLITYKA -- Church at the Beginning of People's Poland"]

[Text] The double issue 5 and 6 of IDEOLOGIA: POLITYKA carries many interesting items and opens with the text of W. Jaruzelski's speech at the congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. Adam Lopatka analyzes the present stage of the PPR's development and focuses attention on the activities and functions of the state. Erwin Plichcinski discusses the tasks and problems of the social policy in 1983-85 and Mieczyslaw Michalik examined the issue of ties between the social sciences and practice. Maria Cecuda's article deals with the present role of Polish political emigres, including Solidarity extremists, vis-a-vis the country.

Bronislaw Syzdek's article "The Catholic Church in Poland and the People's State and Sociopolitical Reforms in 1944-47" attracts attention. On the strength of available documents, the statements made by representatives of the hierarchy, and press articles the author presents the Church's stand on the key problems during the birth and consolidation of people's power.

B. Syzdek notes that in 1944 and in the first half of 1945 some clergy and even some bishops, subjected to an impact of strong democratic tendencies in our society, did not reject the need to reach an understanding with people's power. Having returned to the country, Cardinal Hlond took over the leadership of the Episcopate in July 1945. The speech he made in Poznan in October 1945 contained the following sentence: "The Polish Catholic people love their revived state and want to raise it with their efforts." However, at the same time, the speech continued the condemnation of "international materialism and atheism."

B. Syzdek states that the Episcopate's letter issued in the first months of 1946 outlined a vision of the total clericalization of life in liberated Poland and contained an appeal to break off the alliance with nonbelievers.

The Episcopate's letter, which was issued before the elections in January 1947, contined an unambiguoug directive: "The Catholics may vote only for such persons and election lists and programs as do not oppose the Catholic teachings and morality." This injunction did not produce the results hoped for by the Church: Most Catholics and some clergy voted for the list of the parties of the Democratic Bloc.

Describing the Church's attitude toward the reforms at that time, B. Syzdek recalls that during the agricultural reform many priests appealed to the peasants not to take over the landowners' lands and called the reform a robbery of other people's property. In connection with the nationalization of industry the Catholic publications carried articles in defense of the private ownership of basic production means, which was presented as fully compatible with the Catholic Church's teachings. The educational reform, including the abolition of compulsory religious instruction, induced the Church authorities to voice sharp protests. In its letter to the government in connection with the reform of the marriage law the Episcopate wrote: "It is impossible for the Catholics to agree to civil marriage ceremonies."

Adopting an adverse attitude toward the people's state and the sociopolitical reforms, the Church leadership sought allies in the opposition groups. It hoped that Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party might help change the political system. Hlond and Mikolajczyk tried to agree on joint political tactics in confidential talks. At the same time, the Church leadership sought to set up its own Catholic party and counted in this regard on the rightwing faction of the reactivated Labor Party. A number of publications called on the Catholics to vote for this party. When Popiel's rightwing group failed to take over the leadership of the Labor Party, the Episcopate's conference in September 1946 expressed in a communique its regret on this account.

B. Syzdek recalls the Church's attempts at that time to reactivate separate Christian trade unions and to take over the leadership of the Polish Teachers' Union and other social organizations. After the 1947 elections and the downfall of Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party the Church leadership promoted a political struggle, inter alia through pastoral letters on the upbringing of young people and on labor competition and appealed for a boycott of state decrees.

In the concluding part of his article B. Syzdek presents the birth of a new, progressive stream in Catholicism during the first years of People's Poland. He states that, except for its few representatives, the Church did not see that true and real conditions had arisen for cooperation with people's power in certain sectors and that it had real and true opportunities to make its contribution to the construction of a new Poland.

"In the period which determined the nature of the state and the lines of its development, B. Syzdek writes, the Church chose the road which, given the specific balance of political forces, had no chance of fulfillment: the road of struggle against the people's state and against the leftwing camp. Years had to go by for the Church to recognize the new character of our state."

PAP REPORTS PRON STATEMENT ON POPE'S VISIT

LD300314 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2108 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Polish National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth met in Warsaw on 29 June. During the meeting Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland was appraised and a statement was adopted which says in particular: The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Polish National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth has with deep satisfaction appraised the course and results of John Paul II's stay in Poland.

This great event should serve well our homeland, the PPR, and the cause of universal peace. Among the benefits connected with the Pope's pilgrimage we discern new impulses for national concord and a strengthening of the patriotic forces striving to extricate the country from its crisis.

The talks between John Paul II and Wojciech Jaruzelski permitted both sides to present and understand questions concerning the state and the Church and strengthened the foundation of their dialogue and cooperation for the good of the people and the state. Of particular importance for all the peoples of the world has been the pope's appeal [words indistinct] in which he calls for peace based on moral order and respect for life.

John Paul II's stay in Poland's western territories was an expression of the common desire of the people who wish to live in safe and inviolable borders on the Piast Dynasty land of their forefathers.

MILITIA OFFICIAL ON SECURITY DURING POPE'S VISIT

AU281824 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Jun 83 p 5

[PAP interview with Colonel Zenon Trzcinski, deputy commander in chief of the Citizens Militia: "An Appraisal of the Order and Security in the Country During John Paul II's Visit"; date and place not given]

[Text] A PAP reporter has asked Colonel Zenon Trzcinski, deputy commander in chief of the Citizens Militia and deputy chief of the staff dealing with security during the pope's visit, for an appraisal of the state of order and security in Poland during John Paul II's visit.

[Unidentified PAP reporter] The political adversary in Poland and the anti-Polish forces in the West hoped that John Paul II's pilgrimage to his fatherland would sharpen the domestic situation in Poland. Have their hopes been satisfied?

[Zenon Trzcinski] Western subversive centers and the various kinds of antisocialist groups in Poland supported by them reckoned that the pope's visit would be an excellent chance to develop activities against the state. Preparations were undertaken in particular to cause unrest and breaches of public order. They believed the ceremonies where the pope was taking part could be successfully transformed into political rallies. Antisocialist groups saw a good chance of demonstrating their existence and stressing alleged influence and possibilities. They beleived that in this way they would draw the attention of the pope, the Church, and world public opinion to themselves and that their attitude and actions would set the tone of the visit and the religious ceremonies connected with it. These plans were systematically ruined, together with the concrete initiatives and organizational preparations. The Ministry of Internal Affairs undertook suitable countermeasures such as warning talks.

One has to declare that the ceremonies with the pope took place in an atmospehre of seriousness and calm. Although there were attempts to create disturbances in Warsaw, Czestochowa, and Nowa Huta, these did not meet with any support from those participating in the religious ceremonies. There was no need to resort to the use of force in order to restore calm and order. So the visit generally dissipated the dreams and hopes of the antisocialist groups in Poland and of the subversive centers in the West. All those who believed they would succeed in provoking antistate speeches must be very disappointed today.

[Reporter] One hears views that the security measures were exaggerated....

[Trzcinski] Guaranteeing the pope's personal security both by functionaries of the Government Security Office and by the Vatican services proceeded in accordance with the principles agreed on with the Vatican. Such a rule on protection is applied during every pilgrimage made by the pope. I believe that caution was completely justified. What is most important is that not once was the pope's personal security in danger during the very long itineraries of John Paul II around our country and during the gatherings numbering thousands of people which accompanied his trip. There were only cases where the faithful blocked the pope's transit route by standing in the road, which happened for example before the Tenth Anniversary Stadium, but Church officials intervened successfully on those occasions.

I am of the opinion that order was generally prevalent during the pope's pilgrimage. We used all the strength we could afford and, at the same time, all the strength necessary to perform all the duties connected with guaranteeing the security of the pope and the pilgrims. No growth in crime was noted during the visit, neither in the country as a whole nor in the voivodships covered by the pilgrimage. This also includes road accidents on the routes followed by the pilgrimage and on other roads as well.

Such a huge number of people assembled in one place caused certain dangers, which the peacekeeping forces nevertheless successfully controlled. Distinct proof of this is the fact that during this time, Citizens Militia functionaries had to intervene only 176 times. Some 104 persons who breached public order were given a talking-to. In the remaining cases, the matters were handed over to courts. Courts acting under accelerated proceedings sentenced 5 persons to detention, and 67 persons were fined. If one can talk about certain troubles, then there were troubles connected with the need to look after over 800 children who got lost during the gatherings.

[Reporter] How do you assess cooperation with the Church authorities?

[Trzcinski] I believe that the Church authorities performed their duties correctly. They gave pilgrims good information on where they should be located. They controlled order in places of assembly within the limits of their possibilities, and helped people disperse calmly. I would also like to stress the good joint activity between the Church authorities and the militia services. They helped us every time we asked them to do so.

Generally speaking, several circumstances determined calm during the pope's visit. The most important one is that the huge majority of the pilgrims listened to the appeals and instructions of the peacekeeping forces. One should also stress the huge dedication of the Citizens Militia functionaries, the members of the Voluntary citizens Militia Reserve helping them, the functionaries of the Railroad Security Service, and the workers in the medical and communal services. They were on duty from the early hours until late at night, throughout the 8 days that John Paul II was in Poland.

SEJM ADOPTS REFORM, SELF-MANAGEMENT RESOLUTIONS

LD291426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Sejm has embarked on the last point of the agenda. Written and other deputies' questions are being considered.

About 10 minutes ago, the Sejm adopted two resolutions and also passed one of the bills. One resolution pertains to the implementation of the economic reform. It states that the government's activities over the implementation of the reform are to be deemed as correct and assessed as positive. However, a correct understanding of the direction of the economic reform and its correct implementation have not developed in the same way in all enterprises and areas of the economy. The resolution contains comments and conclusions arising from the deputies' assessment of the economic reform. It was stated, among other things, that in numerous cases enterprises exploited gained privileges in a manner contrary to social intentions and aims. Deviations in the application of legal regulations have been noticed. These take place to serve the particular interests of enterprises in question.

As yet, it has been impossible to link an increase in the population's incomes with an increase in management effectiveness to a satisfactory extent. Effective mechanisms to stimulate economic organization, gearing enterprises toward an improvement in management have not been exploited in full so far, although the foundations for this are being created.

The Sejm has instructed the government to continue perfecting instruments for the consistent implementation of the reform and expects another assessment of its course to be submitted to the Sejm when the financial and economic results for 1983 have been appraised.

The Sejm also addressed the work forces and organs of self-managements, trade unions, and managements of state enterprises, cooperative enterprises, and social organizations, and all working people to undertake activities aimed at increasing management effectiveness and productivity through their contribution in their tangible work to implementing of aims and assumptions of the reform.

The Sejm also adopted another resolution pertaining to the further development of self-managements of work forces in state enterprises. The resolution emphasizes that the activities of employees' self-managements constitute the realization of one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, that is, the participation of the working class and work forces in managing enterprises. The consultative team will be appointed at the Sejm Commission for Self-Management of Enterprises. The team will comprise outstanding practioners and theoreticians in the science of self-management.

The Sejm confirmed its resolute will to strengthen consistently and fully develop self-management in state enterprises. The Sejm also passed the bill on improving the economy of state enterprises and on their bankruptcy.

Session Ends

LD291429 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] After 2 days of deliberations, the session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has come to an end.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNIONS' ASSETS

LD252107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] PAP has published an interview with Piotr Karpiuk, chairman of the commission of the administration of trade unions' assets. Piotr Karpiuk said that the process of taking over trade union assets is approaching the end. The commission has precise data concerning the value of the assets and is at the moment sorting out trade union archives.

So far as the value of Industrial Trade Unions' assets is concerned, Piotr Karpiuk said that they amount to approximately Z20 billion. This figure includes money amassed in accounts, about Z4 billion and, in addition, about R1 million and $437,000.

The commission has estimated the value of Solidarity's fixed assets at about Z320 million. Of this Z166 million is the value of a building, a gift made to Solidarity in one of the voivodships. Nearly Z609 million and about $54,000 are in Solidarity's accounts. It can be seen from the examination up to now that more or less a third of the money in solidarity's accounts will have to be assigned for the repayment of its obligations.

Questioned on the manner in which the assets of the former trade unions would be distributed, Piotr Karpiuk said that in accordance with the law such distribution will take place by way of a Council of Minister's instruction after obtaining the views of the new trade unions.

WARSAW REPORTS INCREASES IN PROPERTY RENTS

LD291019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Government Press Office has announced that the Council of Ministers has adopted a regulation concerning new rents for residential and other premises.

Rents for nonresidential premises will increase on 1 October this year and will amount to Z50 to Z70 per square meter, depending on the location and use of the premises.

The residential premises rent reform has been split into three stages in accordance with the postulates put forward. The first stage, also with effect, 1 October, provides that rents will be between Z4.2 and Z13.2 per square meter. The rates will go up over the next two stages next year and will amount from between Z7 to Z22 per square meter.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the first stage of increases in apartment rents, families who experience severe material hardship will be able to receive financial help to cover part of the payments. Let us add that rents have remained unchanged for several years. Over this period, running costs have increased considerably. Disproportions have grown between rents for cooperative apartments and rents for council apartments. Hence these decisions are justified both from the economic viewpoint and from the viewpoint of principles that govern coexistence in society.

POZNAN CEREMONIES COMMEMORATE JUN 1956 EVENTS

LD281852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Ceremonies commemorating the events of June 1956 have taken place in Poznan. Disturbances caused by Poznan workers in which they protested the breaches of social justice, bureaucratic distortions, and breaking the law observance occurred then. The citizens' committee for commemorating this anniversary prepared the celebrations. The committee was set up at the initiative of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] in the Poznan Voivodship Council. Workers' guards took place at the monument of June 1956 in which representatives of industrial enterprises named after Cegielski, ZNTK [railroad rolling stock repair shops], participated at noon in Mickiewicz Square. During the morning break flowers were also laid in these enterprises at the commemorative plaques. Afterwards there was a ceremony of laying flowers at the monument. The lighting of a torch performed by representative of the citizens' committee for commemorating of June 56 initiated the celebrations. Subsequently, accompanied by the sound of scouts' drumrolls, delegations of others: PRON, FJN [National Unity Front], voivodship and municipal authorities, fifteen Poznan industrial enterprises, and those who participated in the June events 27 years ago laid flowers at the monument.

BRIEFS

JARUZELSKI APPOINTS LEGNICA VOIVODA -- Warsaw 29 June -- Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski accepted the resignation of Zdzislaw Barczewski from the post of Legnica voivode, appointing Ryszard Jelonek, who has been recommended (?to) this post by the Legnica Voivodship People's Council. Ryszard Jelonek, 50, born to a peasant family, is a graduate of the higher school of economics in Poznan. In 1972 he was appointed economic manager of the copper mining complex in Lvin. Between 1978 and 1981 he was head of a department in the Ministry of Metallurgy. Since 1981 he was director in charge of personnel affairs at the Lubin Copper Complex. He is a member of the PUWP. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 29 Jun 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW WITH SWEDISH PAPERS DETAILED

AU281507 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 28 Jun 83

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Swedish AFTONBLADET Newspaper and ETC Periodical" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1983 -- In this interview, Romania's president approached the following questions:

The Principles Promoted in the Country's Development

Romania accomplished the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist revolution of national and social liberation as the Second World War was going on and that certainly bore on the subsequent development of the Romanian society as a whole. In socialist construction, starting from the general principles of scientific socialism, from the need to build a society in which the worker class, the other categories of working people -- farmers, intellectuals -- should be the masters of national riches, of the country's destinies, account has also been taken of the fact that such a development should help strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty.

However, I cannot say that there are essential differences in the way the basic principles of socialism are applied in Romania and in other socialist countries.

I think that many things are exaggerated by some sensation-seeking newspapers, that the essential point is missed, namely that, beyond the specificity of forms resulting from conditions in each country, socialism should be grounded on the principles of scientific socialism, should achieve a society without exploitation and oppression, a society in which everything that is made belong to the masses of people, serve the people's welfare and happiness.

Romania's Stand on Military Manoeuvres

Generally, Romania is of the opinion that, under the current international circumstances, and even in point of military training, military manoeuvres are unnecessary. Rather, we are of the opinion that military exercises are in fact shows of force that in no way contribute to the policy of detente, of building up confidence and collaboration. That is why we have decided not to accept military manoeuvres -- of course I mean manoeuvres with the participation of troops -- Romania's participation with troops in exercises on the territory of other states. We are for other forms of cooperation and training jointly with the allied countries, and we perform such drills in various ways of training. But I repeat, we are of the opinion that, particularly under the current circumstances, military manoeuvres in the territory of other states, shows of force in general should be given up and action be taken to build up confidence, to develop cooperation, to promote disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

Nuclear Disarmament

Romania firmly supports a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

In this respect, I would like to emphasize the particular concern over the halting of the deployment in Europe of medium-range missiles and the passage to the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place. We think that to prevent the siting of medium-range missiles is Europe's main problem now. We must do everything possible to prevent them from being deployed starting this year.

In this respect we are particularly appreciative of Sweden's proposal to create a broad nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

At the same time, Romania is for the creation of such a zone in the Balkans. We also support the creation of like zones in northern Europe, being of the opinion that they are particularly important for the attainment of the major goal of all European peoples -- viz the complete elimination of all the nuclear weapons from our continent, and a passage to general disarmament.

Freeze of Military Spending

For three consecutive years Romania has cut back on its military spending and at the end of 1982, it decided to maintain it at the then level until 1985. The starting point of this decision was our conviction that military spending world-wide has reached an excessively high lev l, heavily affecting the economic and social development of all peoples and being one of the causes behind the growing world economic crisis and its consequences. As a matter of fact, we have repeatedly proposed, at the 1982 United Nations session on disarmament included, a reduction of military expenditure and its freezing at a certain level. The measures we have taken are in line with Romania's proposals and orientations. And we have done that in consideration of the too high level of spending, but also wishing to set an example, to prove that we do not confine ourselves to making proposals but that we also are ready to take -- and indeed we did take -- steps for the application of these proposals. Certainly, we are aware of the fact that Romania's steps do not change the questions of world military spending: but, we hope at least it will be better understood by all peoples and eventually a passage will be achieved to the reduction of military spending and its freezing for a number of years, which would be in the interests of each people, of international peace and collaboration.

Of course, we wish all Warsaw Pact member states, all NATO states and others -- and I refer particularly to the states holding the largest share of military expenditure -- did the same. This is a real contribution to disarmament, to the building up of confidence, to the development of collaboration -- and we hope this will be achieved.

The Relations Among Socialist Countries

Romania has always worked for the development of relations of collaboration and friendship with all socialist countries and, in that framework, developed relations with both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. We have always started from the fact that different opinions or divergencies must not affect friendship and collaboration, but that everything possible should be done for overcoming them, for strengthening cooperation both bilaterally and internationally. I could not say I was a mediator but I always did my best for divergencies between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to be overcome, for their problems to be solved by way of negotiations, for their cooperation to develop.

We welcomed and considered as highly important the start of negotiations between the Soviet Union and China. I consider that over the last few years steps have been taken towards the development of economic relations more particularly that there are good prospects for the normalization of relations and development of collaboration between the two states.

This meets the aspirations of the two peoples, as well as the broader interests of all socialist countries, of all peoples, in consideration of the two countries role in world politics, therefore, in the achievement of a policy of peace, disarmament, and international collaboration.

Romania's Position on Afghanistan

From the very beginning Romania was for the settlement of the problems in Afghanistan by way of negotiations, for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the ensurance of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. We consider that it is in this spirit that further action should be taken to solve the questions in Afghanistan, with respect for the Afghan people's right to decide its own development path, without any outside interference.

Concerns Over the World Economic Situation

We are particularly concerned with the lack of progress in the negotiations between developed and developing countries, which creates a particularly serious situation and might significantly bear on world politics in general. That is why we attach great importance to and are concerned for the resolution of these questions, the achievement of a new world economic order, of a new financial system, of measures providing for economic recovery, the balanced development of the economies of all states, as well as equitable economic exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

To a certain extent Romania too was affected by the serious international economic situation. As for the future, I have already mentioned, we attach great importance -- as we did in the past -- to our collaboration with CMEA member countries, with the socialist countries. However, we do not intend to restrict our activities with other states. Being for and working for the development of collaboration within CMEA, for the joint resolution of questions, related to the supply of raw materials, sources of energy, production specialization, we also take action for the expansion of our collaboration with other states, both developing countries and developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the pricniple of peaceful coexistence, of equality and mutual advantage.

The Thesis of "The State of Revolutionary Worker Democracy"

At the 1982 plenary meeting of the Central Committee and at the national conference I raised the question of renouncing the thesis of "the dictatorship of the proletariat" and of adopting a thesis which should better mirror the current development stage of the Romanian socialist society, namely the thesis of "the state of revolutionary worker democracy". Generally speaking, I mentioned on that occasion that fact that socialism has always meant the building of a democratic society: the working class had in view that, once the exploiting classes, the bourgoisie were liquidated, a society should start being built in which the masses of people, the people themselves should actively participate in running all fields of activity. Hence, the notion of dictatorship of the proletariat has never been understood as a form of diminishing in any way the masses' rights and liberties. It referred -- as Marx and, later, even Lenin formulated it -- to a short period of time and especially to the period of the struggle for winning political power, since, as Engles put it, concurrently with the winning of political power, the proletariat virtually dissolves itself: It becomes master of the means of production, it becomes an owner and turns into a new working class.

As a matter of fact, it is in this spirit that we have taken, along the years, a series of measures for the organization of new, democratic forms, tarting with the setting up of the working people's councils, with the institutionalization of general meetings as forms of management of socioeconomic activities and with the creation of national bodies of workers, peasants, and intellectuals which should provide for the people's organized participation in governing society. Starting from this and from the fact that the notion of dictatorship proper was very much compromised and did not express the real, democratic forms of the socialist society, we made this decision we consider particularly important for the future democratic development of the socialist society in Romania.

Romania's Policy Towards Nationalities

Simultaneously with the accomplishment of the revolution of national and social liberation and with the passage to socialist construction in Romania, the national question was solved in keeping with the principles of fully equal rights of all citizens, whatever their nationality. Citizens of various nationalities live in Romania, in a proportion of 10.5 per cent. We have started from the fact that the existence of these nationalities in Romania is an outcome of historical development, of the long-standing cooperation between Romanians and other nationalities and, hence, all the citizens of the country, irrespective of nationality, must enjoy the same rights in all domains and take an active part in the whole political, social and cultural life of the country, in the general development of society. We have virtually provided conditions for the observance of these rights, starting from the concern to ensure the socioeconomic development of all zones of the country. The siting of industry and of other economic activities in all counties and regions of the country provides real conditions for the peoples to fully enjoy all rights stipulated by the Constitution and primarily the rights to work, to education and culture. We have schools with tuition in the languages of the nationalities. Practically speaking, all citizens who want to learn in the language of their nationality can do it. We have theatres in the languages of the nationalities -- and the fact is well known, for instance, that the Magyar-language theatre in Cluj-Napoca is often considered to be even better than that of Budapest. We have press and literature in the languages of the nationalities and even those who malevolently criticize Romania's policy towards nationalities have to admit that the literature made by the writers of Magyar nationality, for instance, is of a high standard, in point of language included. That is why I must say that the way in which some Western papers speak about the national question in Romania proves ignorance and sometimes ill will, fact which is not to the credit of the respective press and journalists. Any visitor to Romania -- and there are many -- may notice, that, as regards the nationalities' policy, Socialist Romania can also boast of what she achieved, of genuine equality of all citizens of the country. That is why I have repeatedly mentioned that we would like to see that in other countries too, the national question should have been solved as it had been in Romania.

The Prospects of the Economic Relations Between Romania and Sweden

Generally speaking, we consider that the relations between Romania and Sweden are good. We have developed broad economic, technological, scientific and cultural collaboration, and actively cooperate on an international plane in the settlement of many complex problems, those related to disarmament, peace and national independence in particular. We think that the level of the economies of the two countries, Romania and Sweden, allows for a stronger development of economic collaboration and I am convinced that we will make important progress in this domain in the ensuing years. As far as we are concerned, we are determined to do everything possible in this respect.

RCP PLENUM OPENS; MOSCOW MEETING ON AGENDA

AU291805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/6/1983 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP started in Bucharest on June 29 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The agenda includes the following items:

1. The report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the single national plan of Romania's socioeconomic development for the first semester and the measures to be taken for the integral fulfillment of the plan for this year; 2. The programme regarding the firm application of worker self-management and financial self-administration, the improvement of the economic and financial mechanism, of the work remuneration system and the increase of remuneration in the current five-year plan period; 3. The national programme regarding the turning out of stable farm productions by raising the productive potential of the land, better organizing and unitarily utilizing the farm lands, the entire area of the country, performing irrigation operations on 55-60 percent or so of the arable area, draining and soil erosion fighting operations; 4. An account of the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of European socialist countries.

The plenary meeting is attended, as invited guests, by first secretaries of county party committees, executives of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, chief editors of leading newspapers that are not members of the CC of the RCP. On the first item on the agenda Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, read the report of the Council of Ministers.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue.

OPREA RECEIVES CSSR FINANCE MINISTER LER

AU281953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1983 -- During an interview between Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Leopold Ler, minister of finance of Czechoslovakia, reference was made with satisfaction to the Romanian-Czechoslovak fine relations of friendship and collaboration which continue to develop on multiple planes. Stress was laid in that context on the relations of economic and financial collaboration between the two countries, the fact being considered that broad possibilities existed to further expand them.

RCP'S COMAN MEETS ISRAEL'S PRESIDENT HERZOG

AU291853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, AGERPRES 29/6/1983 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hayim Herzog during the latter's reception of Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The president of the State of Israel expressed his admiration for the steady efforts the Romanian head of state makes for the promotion of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples, for the peaceful and equitable settlement of the Middle East situation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AWARD FROM INDIAN GROUP

AU241913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on Friday, June 24, a delegation of the All Indian Qaumi Ekta committee (a governmental organization whose honorary president is Zail Singh, India's president) that came to Bucharest to award a high distinction of that organization to the Romanian head of state as a sign of profound homage and high valuation for his special contribution to the attainment of contemporary mankind's lofty aspirations, to the guaranteeing of all peoples' peace, progress and prosperity, to the establishment of a better and more just world and a steady development of the Romanian-Indian friendship.

The ceremony was attended by Elena Ceausescu, prime minister Constantin Dascalescu and other members of the party and state leadership. The Romanian foreign minister introduced the members of the Indian delegation: Maulana Syed Asrarul Haque, president of the All India Qaumi Ekta Committee, D.N. Sinha, vice-president, R.M. Sinha, member of the India-Romania Friendship Association.

The resolution of the committee regarding the awarding of the high distinction to President Nicolae Ceausescu, document signed by India's president Giani Zail Singh, honourary president of the committee, and read during the ceremony, emphasizes the Romanian head of state's remarkable contribution to world peace and understanding just as to the promotion of the Indian-Romanian friendship.

The All India Qaumi Ekta Committee -- the document shows -- is highly appreciative of the sincere wish and keen interest of Romania's president in the promotion of national and international understanding, peaceful cooperation among all nations, disarmament and a new international economic order, of his excellency's praiseworthy endeavours for the establishment of peace and justice in this world.

We present President Nicolae Ceausescu this highest award -- "Ivory Shiva" -- which is symbolizing the dynamism, vigour and energy, the destroyer of the evil and giver of success over the enemies, and is representing the principle of the creation and regeneration of life, the preserver of peace in the universe.

To the applause of the attendance, the head of the Indian delegation handed over to the Romanian head of state the high distinction.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were handed over fine garlands of sandal wood.

Thanking for the distinction awarded Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The Romanian head of state's address was followed with great attention and interest by the attendance, being punctuated with long applause.

At the end of the ceremony, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu friendly and cordially conversed with the Indian guests.

VICE PRIME MINISTER ION NICOLAE VISITS ZAMBIA

For Lusaka Domestic coverage of the visit to Zambia by Ion Nicolae, vice prime minister and minister of foreign trade and cooperation, including reportage on the meetings of the Zambia-Romania Joint Economic Committee, see the Zambia subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 28 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

WARSAW PACT SUMMIT STATEMENT 'CONCILIATORY'

LD291713 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Eastern summit in Moscow has refrained from any further exacerbation of relations with the West. It could be said -- insofar as it is possible to do so under the present conditions of international tension -- that the summit was very conciliatory.

The Warsaw Pact's address to NATO member countries contains a number of points and each point offers negotiations to the West. True, the Eastern seven have not proposed anything that was not said before but this does not diminish the importance of their orientation toward negotiations instead of confrontation. Particular attention is attracted by the position that no controversial problem between the East and the West can be resolved by military means.

The Soviet stand that the Warsaw Pact member countries will not allow military superiority of the Western bloc was endorsed, but the threat of deploying Soviet missiles in East European countries has been left out. Eastern allies still seem to hope that the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations on Euro-missiles [words indistinct].

However, there is little likelihood that the United States and its West European allies will desist from the decision that has already been made on deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, of course, on the assumption that the Russians and the Americans do not come to some arrangement in Geneva.

If one considers the fact that the Eastern summit lasted for only 1 day and, as we have already said, the conciliatory nature of the statement that was released, one gets the impression that on this occasion the East did not even try to make an in-depth analysis of the world situation and the relations between the two blocs. This could also be evaluated as an effort not to overdramatize the existing situation. However, if nothing changes in the actions and the conduct of the West, that is to say if without waiting for the outcome of the Geneva talks the installation of U.S. missiles in West Europe is started, an answer from the East can be expected and perhaps also the holding of a new summit.

It has apparently been left to the superpowers for the time being in their reciprocal trial of strength to determine the tenor of future developments between the two military blocs. The most essential thing now is how the West will assess the Moscow summit. Supporters of negotiations have been given a new trump card to go on working for the toning down of the existing disagreements between the United States and the USSR and for this very reason differences in the evaluation of the Moscow statement are possible.

The Eastern seven probably counted on this; however, the possibility should not be ruled out that President Reagan's administration also may be interested in the part of the Moscow statement in which the Eastern seven are expressing their firm conviction that, and we quote, no world problems, including the historic conflict between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means. This way of addressing the West, translated into diplomatic language, means in fact an invitation to negotiations.

FINAL CONTACTS AT UNCTAD SESSION REPORTED

Time 'Main Obstacle'

LD291533 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- It is still early to predict the outcome of the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade. It is quite clear, however, that the lack of time now presents the main obstacle, the session participants having only one day of work left.

The number of meetings at the UNCTAD session continues to increase as the groups of countries make their last efforts to win majority support for their respective positions.

The Group of 77 will submit a draft resolution on the harmful effects of economic sanctions for political purposes at the plenary session unexpectedly convened for this evening.

The draft resolution has been sponsored by a group of Latin American developing countries. Nicaragua Foreign Minister [title as received] Martinez Cuenca told newsmen at the "SAVA" centre this morning that his country has agreed to the adjusted version of the draft text with a view to contributing to the unity of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The plenary will also discuss a report by the committee on credentials, and it is through unlikely that concerning the status if Kampuchea any other mode than that applied by the U.N. General Assembly will now be used, meaning that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is represented.

This afternoon "Group 77" will hold a meeting at which the last moves in the ending of the conference are to be coordinated, it is learnt.

The contact group of the president of UNCTAD Six, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov, today holds a total of three meetings. French Foreign Minister Cheysson and West-German Economy Minister Lambsdorff are understood tonight to join this forum which works on the finding of compromise solutions.

Consensus reached for the resolution on assistance to Lebanon certainly makes the good news. Sources said that accord is likely also concerning the resolution on shipping, although in a rather "diluted" version relative to the original drafts by "Group of 77".

Observers point out that the nonaligned and other developing countries at the Belgrade meeting consistently implemented their political strategy, adopted at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi and specified in Buenos Aires, which, guided by the idea of interdependence in international relations, calls for dialogue and cooperation.

At the same time, international political relations are deteriorating at a dizzying speed, while world economic cooperation, which has often facilitated the overcoming of political contradictions, was losing in scope and quality.

For this reason the warnings from the circles of European nonaligned countries have very serious sounds, saying that, in the given international circumstances of more and more hotbeds of crisis and fewer and fewer examples of relaxation or progress in cooperation, the world simply may not afford the Sixth UNCTAD being turned into still another failure.

Working Luncheon

LD292002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- A climate for dialogue was created and a spirit of mutual understanding developed at UNCTAD-6 in Belgrade, even in discussing questions on which deep differences in view exist.

This statement was made by Dr Anton Vratusa, acting head of the Yugoslav delegation to the session, at a working luncheon given by the Yugoslav delegation for the government ministers who had returned to take over leadership of their respective delegations.

Dr Vratusa appealed to the heads of delegations to demonstrate political will and do everything they can for attaining the maximum of possible success within the remaining 6 hours.

The future of not only UNCTAD but of the entire UN system in the field of international economic relations is at stake, he said. Althoug some results have been achieved, key issues are still outstanding, and additional efforts should be invested in order to achieve more, which would be in the interest of the whole world, Dr Vratusa said.

Secretary-General of UNCTAD Gamani Corea and the heads of the delegations of India, Bangladesh, Algeria, the Netherlands, and Greece also urged efforts for the successful conclusion of the session.

Acting head of the U.S. delegation Gordon Streeb stated that success had already been achieved at the session because, in his view, this was the first UNCTAD session which had passed from ideological discussions to the consideration of specific economic problems.

Nicaraguan Trade Minister

LD292048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The head of the Nicaraguan delegation at the sixth UNCTAD session, Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade, accused the Reagan administration and the Honduran regime of preparing and instigating armed intervention in Nicaragua, which, in his view, would be as big a mistake as when the U.S. Government encouraged Cuban revolutionaries to land at Playa Giron, Cuba in 1961.

"This is very dangerous to peace in Central America and most likely to world peace as well," Cuenca stated at a press conference in the Sava Centra.

This press conference, which had hardly any connection with the Sixth UNCTAD session, was obviously called by the Nicaraguan delegation in reply to a similar move made by Paz Barnica, Honduran minister of foreign affairs, who yesterday charged the Sandinista regime in Managua in a conversation with the press of "provocative behavior" in Central America and with aggressive intentions against Honduras.

Accusing the Honduran delegation of "misusing" the Sixth UNCTAD session, the head of the Nicaraguan delegation stated that unrest in Central America was the consequence of social injustice and foreign domination and in no way the result of Nicaraguan "provocations." According to him, there are no serious and insoluble problems between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The problem lies in the fact, Cuenca went on, that the regime in Honduras is an instrument in the hands of Washington which, in turn, is interested in perpetuating the tense situation between these two Central American countries and in undermining the stability of the Sandinista regime.

"In fact," he added, "Washington wants Central America to continue to be America's backyard."

Replying to the Honduran minister's charge that Nicaragua threatened the security of Honduras, Cuenca stated that the Sandinista government was ready, as it had already proposed, to sign a "non-aggression treaty" with neighboring Honduras, but that Honduras did not accept this.

At the end of the press conference the Nicaraguan minister informed journalists that the assertions that the Sandinistas had recently killed two U.S. journalists were "without any foundation."

These two American journalists, Cuenca said, were our friends and we sincerely grieve their death. "The Honduran Government itself has admitted that the two were killed on Honduran territory three and a half kilometres from our borders. The assertion that we allegedly killed them is just another attempt to cast a shadow on our revolution in the eyes of the United States and world public."

Final Resolution Questioned

PA290327 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Latin American countries have threatened not to sign the final resolution to be issued by the Sixth UNCTAD unless the industrialized capitalist ocuntries adopt specific universal measures to resolve the international economic crisis.

The Latin American countries have also declared themselves in permanent session until Thursday, when the Sixth UNCTAD will close, after agreeing that the summit's resolutions should be voted on jointly, rather than individually, and that no document will be signed unless it includes a program containing essential measures for the developing countries in the areas of trade, basic products, currency and finances.

The Asian and African countries must also adopt this initiative if it is to represent the position of the Group of 77, which is composed of 125 nations, on the intransigence shown by the United States and its Western allies.

The working commissions in charge of crucial topics at UNCTAD have concluded their work with few points of agreement. Negotiations are now in the hands of a group, sponsored by the conference's president, which includes 19 countries, including Mexico, Argentina, Cuba, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

It has been learned that Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba addressed the Latin American group at the Sixth UNCTAD to suggest that a separate declaration be issued by the Third World countries if the conference turns out to be a complete failure.

POLISH-WEST TIES JUDGED WORSE AFTER POPE'S VISIT

AU291126 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 83 p 11

[Report by permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 27 Jun -- It rarely happens that the entire meeting of the Polish party Politburo is devoted to an analysis of the international situation. Although nothing was specifically said, judging by the statement released today, this time it was the case because Poland obviously believes relations between the East and the West are being intensified and that as a result of this, Poland's relations with certain NATO member countries led by the United States are being further intensified.

There is no doubt that it has become necessary to inform members about certain topical aspects of the latest developments on the line of Poland the West, and within this context to review the internal situation, particularly after the visit by Pope John Paul II. Although no great hopes were cherished that the pope's pilgrimage would essentially alleviate the Western blockade, it was nonetheless expected that the visit would mitigate some of the sanctions and actions at least ot some extent. However, official circles in Warsaw today express a noticeable disappointment, and even a measure of amazement, that the pope's visit has served as a pretext for an increased campaign against Poland.

The Polish press today notes with great disappointment certain revisionist emphasis contained in Chancellor Kohl's latest speech. The press also conspicuously notes the forming of an "Internationale of Conservatives," about which it is said that it was created by Margaret Thatcher as a means of waging a "political and ideological crusade against communism and the socialist countries."

Assessing the behavior of Western countries, the government press spokesman has on several occasions recently singled out France in particular as a country which is becoming increasingly aggressive in the campaign against Poland. The Polish government's official protest in connection with President Reagan's latest speech was also published today. Two days earlier, the Warsaw press had carried some fragments of this speech, which was made on the last day of the pope's visit, in which the U.S. president, according to quotations in the Warsaw press, compares the atmosphere during the pope's visit with the atmosphere of Hitlerite concentration camps.

Tightening of Tension

The Polish Government expresses indignation and considers that such a speech is not worthy of a head of government which maintains normal diplomatic relations with Poland. The speech is condemned as a new example of interference in Poland's internal affairs and as confirmation of the present Washington Administration's intentions to maintain tension in Poland at any price.

In the protest note which Wiejacz, undersecretary of state in the Polish Foreign Ministry, handed to the U.S. charge d'affaires in Warsaw it is said that the pope's visit had passed in an atmosphere of dignity and that it will be an important factor for internal stabilization and national understanding. The U.S. Government is firmly asked to cease its policy of pressure and interference in internal affairs and is seriously warned of the responsibility for the consequences.

The Polish Government's decision to suspend its cooperation with the ILO also belong in this context. More realistic Polish politicians had warned also before the pope's visit that one should not expect any more radical international results from this visit, particularly not in the West's relations toward Poland. For this reason they were less disappointed than others by the pope's refraining from making any appeals to the West or from condeming the policy toward Poland.

However, it was nonetheless difficult to expect that precisely this visit would be a cause for a deterioration of relations between Poland and the West. Judging by the latest events, this is what has occurred and Poland's isolation is assuming even newer dimensions. Official circles in Warsaw indirectly admit this fact, which for Warsaw means a more difficult interal situation.

In well-informed circles it is claimed that some of these problems were the subject of a serious analysis at the Politburo session.

ALIA BORDER TOUR 'PATERNALISTIC, RIDICULOUS'

AU291115 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Recently Ramiz Alia, the second person in Albania's party and state hierarchy, went on a tour of the border zones near Yugoslavia. It does not require much though to conclude that the main tone of his speeches in his meetings with people in Diber, Kukes and Bajram Curri was a continuation of the frenzied anti-Yugoslav campaign which is being carried out by Albania's propaganda machine. However, now in these recent speeches, inspired by Enver Hoxha's pamphlet "The Titoites", Ramiz Alia wishes to again convince the inhabitants of the border zones near Yugoslavia that there is a "capitalist and degenerate country" right on their doorstep, which happens to be the biggest potential danger to socialism. Here is Pristina Radio-Television's comment:

We do not expect the Albanian leadership to praise our system of self-management. However Ramiz Alia's claims that our system is supposedly anti-Marxist and anti-socialist are reactionary theses which suit only the sworn enemies of socialism in general and those opposed to the sovereign rights of every country to determine the manner of its own social development. What can we call Ramiz Alia's slogan -- we desire good neighborly relations also with Yugoslavia -- when the Albanian leadership attempts by every means to depreciate the achievements of our self-management system. Such declarations remind us of the bitter period of the infamous Cominform, when it tried to make the Yugoslav peoples change the sociopolitical order in our country with whatever means were necessary, even with force, when, using all means, it attempted to split the country's leadership and the people.

Stalin's disciples, even though their area of activity has been limited by the international workers and communist movement, are attempting to use their teacher's perfected methods in independent and sovereign Yugoslavia under the pretext of polemics. Recently the Albanian leadership and their whole propaganda machine have concretized the above-mentioned aims and their main task is to isolate the Albanian nation in Yugoslavia from the other nations and peoples and from our country's leadership. Reminding the Albanians in Yugoslavia that "they have borne all the bad consequences of the self-management system" Ramiz Alia drafts for them the model of Albania where a "new society is being built, a society of people free from exploitation and oppression, and society of fraternal people united by communist ideals."

Is this not interference in our internal affairs, even though Ramiz Alia resolutely states in his demagogical language that their policy is a policy of noninterference in others' internal affairs. Our previous comments, especially after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations from the positions of Albanian irredentism and nationalism in 1981, have offered enough arguments to the Albanian side about their flagrant and unparalleled interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

What can we call the Albanian leadership's support -- especially after the comment in ZERI I POPULLIT 17 May 1981 -- of the Albanian irredentists' counterrevolutionary attempts to ruin Yugoslavia's constitutional order, except brutal interference in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign state, as socialist self-managing Yugoslavia is. Comrade Ramiz Alia, these are not empty words. On the contrary, empty are those words that Albanian propaganda uses in its efforts to present the situation in Kosovo and Yugoslavia differently from what it is. The counterrevolutionary events caused by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists and their consequences are being fought by the progressive forces of the Albanian nation itself together with the progressive forces of other nations and peoples who live in brotherhood and unity on this territory. We are not obliged now to hide the Albanian nation's history, to forget our traditions, customs, and language, or to ignore Naim, Mjeda, and other poets, as Ramiz Alia attempts to convince the people of Tropoje and other areas.

All these things are cultivated and will continue to be cultivated without any interruption for the Albanian nation's progress and its general affirmation within the sphere of Yugoslavia and also outside its borders. Thus Ramiz Alia's paternalistic lectures addressed to the Kosovo Albanians seem exaggerated and ridiculous to us. The Albanians in Yugoslavia have known for decades how to follow the correct road for their national development and affirmation which was made possible by the socialist revolution in which they actively take part and by the correct policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito.

Thus Ramiz Alia's recent diktats and lectures can only be called an attempt by the Albanian leadership to isolate the Albanian nation in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia from the (?environment) which it has itself determined and to always live in a tense atmosphere. The Albanian leadership's -- in this case Ramiz Alia's -- [words indistinct] to objectively and realistically view the nationalist and irredentist tendencies in Kosovo in 1981 and onwards. Ramiz Alia's language is identical with that of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo.

Let us give a few examples of Ramiz Alia's speeches to illustrate this. The chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the secretary of the AWP Central Committee blamed the "Yugoslav constitution" for all the Albanian nation's problems in Yugoslavia. At the same time he explained the Serb and Montenegrin emigration as a normal process which has nothing to do with pressure. Ramiz Alia adds to this anti-Yugoslav arsenal the Albanian nationalists and irredentists' major slogan "Kosovo should be given the status of a federal republic which Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and others have." Ramiz Alia does not only minimize the hostile activity of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, but by accusing "Belgrade's policy toward the Albanians" he also repeats his appeal to the Albanians in Yugoslavia to change and overthrow our country's constitutional order and system. In conclusion let us say that such speeches do not contribute to good neighborliness and are also a flagrant and unparalleled interference in our internal affairs.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALBANIAN ACTIVITY

LD282304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Skopje, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The chambers of the Macedonian Assembly today adopted conclusions in connection with the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in this republic. The session stated that although the scope for this activity has been reduced and the security situation considerably improved, Albanian nationalism and irredentism continue to be present. They are apparent in various forms of illegal activity and are aimed against brotherhood, unity, and the equality and togetherness of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The chambers of the Macedonian Assembly point out that in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, apart from the security service, all subjects of society should be involved with specific and differentiated stands and behavior in all environments. This will contribute to uncovering and eliminating the causes and sources of nationalism and irredentism. The conclusions stress that a great contribution in this connection can be made by progressive forces of Albanian nationality, which enjoy wide support among all subjective socialist forces.

The chambers of the Macedonian Assembly state that Albanian nationalists and irredentists, while carrying out their hostile activity, have influenced and exerted pressure on the awareness of young people, above all on school children, so that in quite a large number of elementary and secondary schools where pupils are taught in both Albanian and Macedonian languages, there have been instances of divisions on a national basis. For this reason better organized and more meaningful moves are needed in the struggle against this kind of activity and for further consolidating togetherness.

For this reason the chambers of the Macedonian Assembly devote particular attention to the need for further activity by assemblies of sociopolitical communities and their organs, and to the need for a broad, continued, and long-term activity by the organized socialist forces. The need was underlined for uncovering and eliminating causes and sources of nationalism, irredentism and chauvinism in general, as most destructive factors which threaten and disrupt equitable intranational relations in multinational environments.

VOJVODINA PROVINCE ASSESSES INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

LD290436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 27 Jun

[Text] Novi Sad 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina discussed the organization and the functioning of the observation and intelligence system in that province and reciprocal links between the intelligence centres. The assessment was that results had been attained in the organization and in the development of the observation system and of intelligence as a whole which ensure that this system in all its elements can successfully carry out the tasks in peacetime, immediate war danger and in wartime.

As reported, the council also discussed the situation in civil protection in local communities and in organizations of associated labor and made the assessment that to a certain extent it lagged behind in relation to the preparations by other all-people's defense system elements. It was decided therefore that appropriate measures be taken in that area too and that all self-management forces be involved.